

# CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
 Sheriff.....Wm. McCullough  
 Clerk.....O. J. Bell  
 Treasurer.....Wm. J. Bell  
 Register.....Wm. J. Bell  
 Probate Judge.....O. J. Bell  
 Surveyor.....Wm. J. Bell  
 Coroner.....Wm. J. Bell  
 Notary Public.....Wm. J. Bell

**SOCIETY MEETINGS.**  
 M. T. CHURCH, Rev. J. W. Taylor, Pastor.  
 Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun.  
 day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every  
 Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially  
 invited to attend.

**GRAYLING LODGE, No. 358, F. & A. M.**  
 Meets in regular communication on Thursday  
 evening at 7 o'clock. The fall of the month.  
 Transient members are fraternally invited to  
 attend. J. P. HUM, W. M.

**MAINTENANCE POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the**  
 second Saturday and fourth Friday in each  
 month. Wm. WOODBURN, Post Commander.  
 A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
**GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 A general business bank, transacting all  
 kinds of business, including the purchase and  
 sale of real estate, and the collection of  
 all kinds of accounts. J. P. HUM, President.  
**JOHN STALEY, JR., Proprietor.**  
**MRS. T. W. MITCHELL & CO.,**  
**MILLINER & DRESSMAKER**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**

**GEO. L. ALEXANDER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.**  
 Fine Lands Bought and  
 Sold on Commission.  
 Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of  
 the Bank.

**MAIN J. CONNINE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 J. MAURICE FINN,  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
 Attends to all Professional Business, Collec-  
 tions, Conveyancing, Etc.  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**

**O. PALMER,**  
**Attorney at Law and Notary.**  
 Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes  
 and purchase and sale of real estate promptly  
 attended to. Office on corner of Michigan and  
 Front streets, opposite the Court House.  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**

**F. F. INATCHER, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Office at residence, corner of Michigan Avenue  
 and Chestnut Street.

**G. M. F. DAVIS, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Office at residence, corner of Michigan Avenue  
 and Chestnut Street.

**GRAYLING HOUSE,**  
**W. A. WILD, Proprietor.**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 The Grayling House is conveniently situated,  
 being near the depot and business houses,  
 is newly built and furnished throughout in first-  
 class style. Every attention will be paid to the  
 comfort of guests. This sample-rooms for com-  
 mercial travelers.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
**O. & E. RAYMOND, Proprietors.**  
 This house is located conveniently near to the  
 depot and business houses. Every attention  
 will be paid to the comfort of guests.

**KING'S HOTEL,**  
**AND**  
**LIVERY STABLE,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Have opened a first-class hotel on Railroad  
 street, with every thing new and the best  
 of the public. Good livery in connection,  
 and prices reasonable. JOHN T. KING, Proprietor.

**E. F. RAYMOND,**  
**TONSORIAL ARTIST,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest  
 style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near  
 corner of Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.  
 June 1st-18

**A. E. NEWMAN,**  
**COUNTY SURVEYOR**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Pine timber lands looked after. Correct esti-  
 mates given. Transpases estimated and col-  
 lected. Surveying done in all its branches. also

**O. J. BELL,**  
**GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.**  
 DEALER IN  
**FARMING LANDS.**  
 Farms sold at reasonable prices and on terms  
 to suit purchasers. This house bought and sold  
 transpases correctly estimated. July 10, 1884

**J. R. McDONALD,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**Boots and Shoes,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 Special attention given to shoe work.  
 Repairs attended to promptly.

**PHILIP MOSHIER,**  
**PROPRIETOR OF GRAYLING**  
**LIVERY STABLE,**  
**GRAYLING, MICH.**  
 FIRST-CLASS RIGS  
 To let at all hours at reasonable prices. Hunt-  
 ing parties supplied with complete outfit,  
 consisting of traps, guns, dogs, etc. Guides for  
 hunting and trapping taken to the hunting grounds  
 at low rates.

# Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888. NUMBER 42.

## FRENCH SPORTS.

**Pugilistic, Rowing, Running, or Walking Contests Unknown in France.**

**The Drafting of the Young Men Into Military Service the Chief Cause for This.**

**Fencing, Billiards, and Lacrosse—The Paper Chase—Fencing Dis- marks the Head.**

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]  
 Not far from the Blocher street station on the Sixth avenue road is a little court whose name, if it ever had any, has been blown away and forgotten. It is in the very heart of the so-called French quarter. When the frequent snow-storm of a New York winter finds the ground cold enough to retain the flakes unmelting, the little court becomes the dumping place of the snow from the neighboring sidewalks and the overhanging roofs. And when the days and the thermometer monotonously elongate simultaneously, and the snow becomes slush and disappears into the soil, the sewer, and the atmosphere, the French boys of the quarter bring out a big iron frog, and stand it up in the further end of the court, and pitch pennies into its mouth for hours at a time, for fun and profit. It is one of the most popular games, and to a certain extent, is typical of French sport. For it seems that what Americans understand as sport is little known in France, and little admired by the French. Not all their recreations are colored with gambling, but very few are calculated to develop muscular prowess, or require it. Contests for a champion-belt in pugilism, or the badge of championship in rowing, or in walking, or in running, or in any of the scores of exercises so popular on this side of the water, are practically unknown in France. Nevertheless, the French residents of America have furnished some of the best-known contestants in several fields, and the undisputed champions in the one or two departments of sport that they pay considerable attention to at home.

Monsieur Alphonse Dumont, a Parisian who is visiting this country, and spending a part of his time in this city, said on this subject:

"The Frenchman cares little to contest in anything where mere muscular ability is at an advantage. He pursues sport as he does art—striving to develop his fine points, aiming to become expert, and admiring only the skill that can be attained in the exercise. We have no such thing as a national game; nothing that approaches to your baseball, or polo, or the English cricket. Sport with us means a rule, horse racing, and undoubtedly our jockeys, of whom we think highly, are regarded favorably with the best of this country. The exercise that really occupies our attention as a national institution is fencing, and that probably arises from the military character of the national life. Much of the energy that the American youth puts into the physical contests is absorbed by the government in recruiting the army. Here the boys of the village have to provide their own amusements, their own exercises, and have to depend upon themselves for acquiring the discipline that is so essential to the national life. With us, the ally success provides the exercise and the discipline, and if the young man can get any amusement out of it, so much the better for them. It is the next war that is always uppermost in every Frenchman's mind. It is the necessary preparation for this, the event that makes the nation one with one another, and for the required service in the army takes all the young men into the military field at just the time when they would naturally be tossing a ball on the diamond, or straining at the oars on the river; and when the few years of army life are at an end, if no war comes along to keep the rollers at the highest, those who are rolled into the ranks of civilians find themselves under the stern necessity of making a living, and all the less is their time available for play; and moreover the discipline of the army tends to make a man averse to taking up any new department of physical activity. He has already learned to do certain things, and may be regarded as beyond the age when it is desirable to spend any more time in learning accomplishments. So I think we shall remain as we have been, without a national game, and without any special activity in sports."

There are, nevertheless, certain directions in which the love of recreation finds expression. One is swimming. It is a popular diversion in Paris. There are a good many bath-houses floating in the Seine, some of them of vast proportions and magnificently finished and furnished. They are, as a rule, roofed over, but the floors are absent altogether, except for a narrow platform running round the four walls on the inside. This is almost on a level with the water of the river into which the swimmers plunge. There are instructors in swimming in all these houses, and although there is naturally no opportunity for long distance exercise, or practice in making, there is yet considerable opportunity for fun and unlimited means for cultivating diving to its best. Many good swimmers go to these places for practice; indeed, it would be practically impossible for those ignorant of

swimming to go there at all unless they attached themselves to the end of the rope held by the instructor. Some of these bath-houses are free, and others are the result of private enterprise and are open only on the payment of an admission fee. That there is actually an interest in swimming, apart from the limited opportunities of the Seine bath-houses, was evidenced just before I left France at Cllichy. There is an island in the river there that is from a mile and a half to a mile and three quarters in circumference. Two bucciniers, famous in their locality under shelter in the water, agreed for a wager to swim round the island in the night. Several gentlemen interested in sporting events were notified, and, in addition to the wager, a purse was offered; the wager, by the way, was that the

French and American ideas of sport may be seen in this, for in hare-and-hounds as played in this country on foot the course is rarely less than fifteen miles long. It is evidently not a sport for France. M. Dumont continued:

"At the country fairs, with which all Americans are familiar through the comic opera, for what opera ever was written that did not include as one of its scenes a country fair in France, there are various physical diversions that are more or less in vogue here in modified forms. Perhaps the most popular is pouncing. Bismarck's head. In this game the player strikes with a mallet on an image of Bismarck, and according to the force of the blow on the skull with which it is delivered, a bolt shoots up in a slot in an upright plank. The game is of course to see who can send the bolt up the highest. Then the chasing of a greased pig needs no explaining. I suppose the best fun with a greased pig, however, is to be found in Paris itself. There they take a pig into one of the swimming houses in the Seine, such as I have spoken of, and having greased the highest throw him into the water. Then the swimmers who are contesting for the prize, which is the pig, follow and try to bring him to land. It is great sport, I assure you."

"You have spoken, monsieur, about the government providing exercise for the youth. In what way?"

"Hardly is a boy in school before he is made to enter upon a series of gymnastics. It is a regular part of the curriculum, and increases in importance until the end of the course. Now, the peculiar feature of all this is, that although the general character of the exercise is calculated to develop bodily vigor, the main thing sought for is uniformity of action. The drilling is all in platoons. In the gymnasium the same feature obtains. You cannot imagine the curious evolutions that the future soldiers have to go through to get their arms and legs straightened, but as a rule, if you enter a gymnasium you will be met by a half dozen men hopping along on one foot, keeping their alignment as faithfully as if marching on dress parade, or striding in single file across the floor, their fists doubled and their arms away back and forward, synchronously, and you may be lucky enough to catch a glimpse of the shoulders of two comrades, driving with long reins several pairs of men, who hold the reins lightly in their hands above their heads. This is a favorite accomplishment of the gymnasium, and is an interesting feature of the public exhibitions. The whole influence of physical training, you see, is military, and the French, though by no means weak, do not tend to develop muscle at the ex-

ercise of skill and the mental faculties, as it seems to me the Americans do. The theory of M. Dumont, that the governmental compulsory training has any desire for, or possibility of, general games, is corroborated in this fact, though the French in this respect have their annual balls, their clubs and societies; though they observe the great fete days of France by picnics, parades, and public meetings, and in other ways keep alive the national spirit, they have no gymnasium in which to cultivate and keep in tact the physical training they have received across the water."

Recollections of Hank Monk.  
 You wish to know if I know Hank Monk? Of course I did. Everybody has heard of him. He was overrated as a driver. That Greeley ride made him famous. He wasn't much with the reins, but he could get a kick of a fellow driver when he was in the humor. I met him one day at the hotel. He had left the reins and become a shotgun messenger for Wells-Fargo. We were sitting on the porch of the hotel chinking over old times. Hank was out of sorts, suffering from a complaint of the eyes, when along came the most ragged, dirty, lame, crumpled-up, low-legged little fellow I ever saw. He was leaning on his broomstick stick. He nodded to us, giving some sort of halting sign. I laughed and asked Hank what the beggar wanted. Hank replied: "That's all right. He used to be a stage-driver, but he fell off, and you see the result. He is now a shotgun messenger for Wells-Fargo, and wants to give you the sign of the brotherhood."—San Francisco Examiner.

Sharpening Palates.  
 Men who taste food products for a living are obliged to sharpen their palates every now and then in order to keep them acute. The busiest butcher-taster in town does this by eating an immense apple—namely, if he can find one of that sort—every morning before he eats his breakfast. He says the apple restores all the sensitiveness of taste. Philadelphia Record.

To "Gentle Annie."  
 Yes, dear, we know the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they can't trot right round a barber when we are trying to get a shave and the last car. You could comprehend this great and awful truth more easily, Annie, if you were that monster—Man.—Burdette.

The Weak Feature in Labor Unions.  
 What the working classes of the United States need is a demand in the line of education. The laborer is worthy of his higher wages.—Burdette.

Consent to common custom, but not to common folly.

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## DAYS OF AWFUL AGONY

**How a Teacher and His Pupils Died of Starvation During the Blizzard.**

**The Adventure of a Nebraska Young Lady Who Was Three Days Without Food.**

**The Heroism of a Teacher Who Tried to Save Three Little Ones from Death.**

**Stories of Actual Experience that Rival the Curiosities of Fairy Fiction.**

[DUBUQUE (Iowa) Special.]  
 One of the ghastly incidents of the recent furious blizzard in Dakota has just been made public. Mrs. Patrick, a widow, who resides in the little town of Peosta, about fourteen miles east of Dubuque, last night received the shocking intelligence that her son had been frozen to death in the storm. George Patrick was a school teacher in an isolated district about forty miles north of Mandan, D. T. His school consisted of five pupils. On the day the blizzard began raging, rather than brave the fury he could remain over night in the school-house, expecting that the storm would cease before morning. But the following day it raged fiercer than ever and the little school-house standing all unprotected on the wide prairie was wrapped in the icy folds of the arctic hurricane and shaken to its very foundations. The horrors endured by that doomed man and his little companions, the wearying of the heat and the imagination of the reader. None of them were left to tell the story. Three days later they were all found stretched upon the floor of the school-house, frozen stiff, their features distorted by the pains of cold and hunger, and their forms huddled together as if in a desperate effort to prolong life as long as possible. The hardest and the most terrible of the dead-school-teacher will be an enduring monument to his memory. He had stripped himself of his outer garments and wrapped them about the children. He had broken the desks to pieces and torn up the floor of the school-house to provide fuel, and when everything combustible that could be spared was gone, he had laid down by his pupils and with them died. The scene presented by the grief-stricken parents and friends entered the schoolhouse was one they will never forget. This is the most ghastly and painful record yet given of the ravages of that awful storm by so many lost lives. The remains of Mr. Patrick are expected to reach Peosta. He was reared in this State.

Miss Royce's Terrible Experience.  
 (Lincoln Neb.) A terrible suffering during the great blizzard are coming in, and some of them more than rival the curiosities of fiction. The wise and courageous act of the young lady teacher who kept her pupils together, tied them to herself, and led them to a house over a half-mile distant, is familiar to everybody. But the case of a young lady teacher named Louise Royce, who passed away last night in the splendid courage displayed and in the protracted agony endured.

Miss Royce was teaching eight miles northeast of Platteville. On the fatal day she had three pupils—two little boys and one little girl—all very young. When the storm set in she started for the nearest house, twenty rods distant, with the children, facing the sweeping, blinding, and pelting snow. The children were soon caused her to become bewildered and lost both the house and schoolhouse. After wandering around trying to find shelter the children refused to move, in fact they were so frozen that they could not move.

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## SPORTING TOPICS.

**But One Month Left for the Enjoyment of Winter Pastimes.**

**Doings in the World of Base-ball—Pfeffer Signs a Chicago Contract.**

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]  
 February is here at last, and but a month more of reliable winter weather remains during which the winter pastimes of ice-skating, tobogganing, sleighing, curling, etc., can be enjoyed by the youth of the Northwest. March will this year, as in seasons past, probably usher in the winds and whisks of the spring break-up. With the break-up will come preparations for all of those out-door sports in which our American youths are becoming the most expert of any nation on the globe. Foot-ball, cricket, paper-chases, bicycling, cross-country runs, and the great national game of the Americans—base-ball—will occupy the attention of every man from Maine to California who is a lover of athletic contests.

As the season approaches, there is a noticeable increase of activity in all of the great cities which boast a professional baseball team. Players have signed contracts for the season of 1888 are anxiously looking out for the best terms they can make, while managers are equally anxious to perfect their organizations by the end of entering the championship races the very best aggressors their personal efforts and money can secure. One thing may be depended upon by the public, and that is that the National League, at least, will possess some of the greatest ball teams this year that have ever trod the base-roads in the history of the game. They will not only possess the best talent the country affords, but at least five of them will be so evenly matched that the race will in all probability be one of the tightest upon record until the last scheduled games decide the right to title the champions.

The summary of news and gossip from the different league cities is as follows:  
 AT NEW YORK.  
 The players are not signing especially fast at present, but nevertheless the Giants will have signed contracts before four more weeks come around. The ink on Gore's contract has been dry for some time and that of Alton's contract dried last Tuesday. Tim Lincecum, however, is not yet signed. President Day six and a half, and as everything was lovely, the player was secured. His salary will be entirely satisfactory to himself, and consequently the figures concerning his services, however, if it is confirmed, will be a very good thing for the club. The old players who have not yet signed will pop up in the city, hold a confab with John B. Day, ask for a mortgage on the bridge, a slice of Connetquot Island, the city hall, and the state of New York, and then go home.

One or two players have indicated that their services will be for sale, but they are not yet signed. The club has not yet signed a contract, and persists in saying that he will not do so. The club can probably get along without the Saginaw twister's services, however, if it is confirmed. Speaking of the probability of Clarkson's holding out in his refusal to sign with Chicago this year, a lover of the game in the "Wig" of the other day remarked: "If it is confirmed, that is, if John was to sign a contract with Boston to-morrow—why, well, for the past month or two the eyes of our local lovers of the game have been turned toward George Clarkson, as a result of the very creditable work he has been doing on the Pacific Slope, and the manner in which he has started in out there to play his style and to win the prize. Mark my words, if Clarkson does not play here next season, Van Halten will be the star pitcher, not only of the Chicago club but of the country."

By degrees the League staff of umpires is being organized. The latest addition is Charles F. Daniels, whose contract was promulgated this week by President Young. During the winter months the League proposes to supply its umpires with a regulation uniform, which is to consist of a light gray flannel suit with cap to match. Last season Doercher was the only member of the League who wore a uniform, and his appearance was always favorably commented upon.

It is rumored that the Washington manager is negotiating for the release of Baltimore, is the player they are after. Among base-ball authorities here and elsewhere, Baltimore is not regarded as a rich man. He is a poor fellow, and his release is not one word of regret from the Monumental City at the proposition to release him. He has made a fortune in the game, and his release is not one word of regret from the Monumental City at the proposition to release him. He has made a fortune in the game, and his release is not one word of regret from the Monumental City at the proposition to release him.

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## The Avalanche.

O. PALM, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Freemasons in Canada will hereafter blackball all applicants who sell liquor and expel all their present members who pursue their death-dealing occupation. The world moves.—*Toledo Blade*.

There should be a general law applying equally to the widow of John Smith and the widow of John A. Logan; a general law that would meet every requirement and not be open for abuses.—*New York Herald*.

Indiana takes a great stride here. Purity of elections has a voucher now that it has not had for years. It is to be earnestly hoped that nothing will now interfere with the ends of justice, and that these men may soon be in the penitentiary, where they belong.—*Indianapolis News*.

The democrats, in refusing to admit oral testimony to prove the existence of the naturalization certificate issued to Congressman White, of Indiana, are duplicating the blunder they made in refusing to hear Thoebe's case against Speaker Carlisle.—*Boston Transcript*.

It is very fitting that David Turpie should come to the assistance of Coy and Bernheimer at this crisis. A man who is elected by fraud must naturally have a feeling of kindness for fellow democrats who are convicted of conspiracy and fraud.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Jay A. Hubbell publishes a card thanking his supporters in the late republican congressional convention for their staunch adherence to him from the opening of the convention to its close, and calling on them to now give the nominee as hearty a support as they gave him in the convention.—*Detroit Journal*.

The republicans of Louisiana, in their state platform, emphatically disapproved of President Cleveland's free trade message and pronounced in unmistakable language in favor of protection. So will every republican state convention, and the national gathering at Chicago next June.—*Blade*.

An Alabama democratic paper says the people of that state are "as loyal and as solid for protection as those of Pennsylvania." And Mr. Cleveland will regret, before a year rolls round, that he didn't recognize that and several similar facts before he wrote his free trade message.—*Blade*.

The Nashville American explains the free traders' efforts to commit the democratic party to their policy as follows: There are always plenty of volunteers to run the democratic party, and they have a machine of their own invention by which they propose to run it. This time this crowd of cranks and mugsyumps have brought out free trade.

State Treasurer Maltz's annual report shows the receipts for the calendar year to be \$2,797,397.53; expenditures, \$2,925,629.90; balance on hand, \$94,060.45. The legislative expenses and payment of a large portion of the appropriations account for the excess of the expenditures over the receipts. Next year the balance will be the other way.

If anybody can give a good reason for asking that the widow of the late Vice-President Hendricks be granted a pension, the country is ready to receive it. Was Mr. Hendricks a union soldier? There are too many histories of the war living around with pages open and marked to make it profitable to his friends to discuss the matter at great length.—*Detroit Tribune*.

The democratic reform tariff tinkers in congress are in a bad way. The Cincinnati Enquirer, good democratic authority, tells of the situation thusly: "Carlisle is convalescent." "Mills has mostly recovered." "Bynum got over it on Sunday." "Foran and Weaver are still in labor." "Mr. Cowles of North Carolina is still suffering from too much mountain dew," and "Chipman succumbed to an attack of malaria."

Judge Woods, of the federal court, on the 3d inst., overruled the motions for a new trial in the cases of Coy and Bernheimer, the convicted tally sheet forgers and conspirators. Coy was then sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months and to pay a fine of \$100; Bernheimer to 12 months imprisonment and a fine of \$1000. They were remanded to the county jail where they will remain pending an appeal to Judge Gresham. Their leaders and abettors, democratic high-jinks, are moving heaven and earth to have the sentence reversed so far as it relates to imprisonment.

### Court House Addition.

By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, just published, it will be seen that a proposition to bond the county for \$5,000.00, payable in five annual payments, will be submitted at the April election. This money, if voted, is to be expended in building an addition to the court house, and there is not a man in the county but will acknowledge the necessity of something being done in that line.

It is a conceded fact that the present jail is a disgrace to any civilized community; that it has been repeatedly condemned by the inspectors, and that large damages are liable to accrue against the county from its continued use. The present court room is grossly inadequate for the business of the county; there are no jury rooms of any sort; the sheriff has no office outside of his living rooms, which are crowded with a family of three; the offices are not large enough for the transaction of business in a pleasant manner, as the Clerk and Register is obliged to occupy the same room, while the Judge of Probate, Poor Commissioners and Prosecuting Attorney have but one small room for the lot, and the County Treasurer is crowded with a half dozen callers, while the County Surveyor crawls into any desk that he can find vacant for the time.

The necessity being conceded, the next step is to decide on the best plan. The present Board of Supervisors have given the matter careful consideration, their committee, Messrs. Hum, Silsby and Knibbs are not only practical mechanics, but are acknowledged to stand among the first thorough business men of the county. They have completed a plan which all acknowledge to be a model of convenient arrangement, without a dollar of useless outlay, while it is at the same time a fine looking building compared with the terrible scarecrow that disgraces the place. We shall give the matter further attention from time to time, but hope every voter in the county will decide to vote aye, for the appropriation.

### Our Debt of Honor.

People have forgotten the nature of the service asked of and obtained from their soldiers. Let the reader think for a moment what sacrifices would be involved if he, now reading this magazine comfortably by his winter fireside, should feel it to have become his duty to drop his business wholly; to say good-bye to wife and children, knowing the grave risks that he would never see them again on earth; to leave his pleasures and home comforts, don a private soldier's uniform, submit to rigorous physical discipline, march by night and by day, be houseless in rain and snow, often sleeping without shelter under a pouring sky; to live on the coarsest fare always, and frequently have an insufficient supply of that; to be posted as a picket by day and night in pestilential swamps and bottom lands; to risk the imminent peril of losing health and accepting the tender mercies of a field hospital; to enter upon campaign, skirmish, battle, day after day to see comrades drop down one by one; to take the chances of wounds by shell and bullet, of torture in a prison pen, and of death by any of these means—imagine all this, and then say whether he would consider that his country had redeemed a pledge of "eternal gratitude" as soon as it had paid him the princely sum of \$192 a year for this service! There is no need of rhetoric. This possible experience is what hundreds of thousands of our brave boys recently endured. There is not a dash of added sympathy, new to the coloring. Here, then, is precisely the question that is pleading for settlement at the hands of the American people of to-day.—*Col. E. H. Royce in American Magazine*.

Demorest's Magazine. A water-color ("A Message of Love") seemingly worth a large amount of money, confronts you upon opening Demorest's Monthly Magazine for February (now ready); and you wonder if you have drawn a prize. Upon close examination you discover that this is a reproduction, yet so cleverly done that an expert would be deceived; framed and hung up, your friend would think you had gone to the expense of a fine water-color. This is one of the little surprises that Demorest's Monthly is always giving its readers. This one, particularly is worth a whole year's subscription. If you buy the February number for this valuable picture, you will be so interested in the contents of the Magazine, that you will want it every month; and having it, you will be supplied with reading matter interesting to the whole family. Single copies, 20 cents; yearly, \$2. Published by W. J. DEMOREST, 15 East 15th St., N. Y.

### Demorest's Magazine.

The Chicago Journal shows up the ridiculous demagoguery of the free trade shriekers in their efforts on the wool question: The free trader shouts "remove the wool tariff, so as to reduce the price of wool." In the next breath he shouts: "The tariff does not increase the price of anything the farmer has to sell." Again he shouts: "The tariff on wool is a tribute paid by other classes to the farmer who raises wool." Again he shouts: "The farmer sells his wool at less price with the tariff than it would bring without one." Hold on, shouters, till we get our breath and know which of your stories to "tie to."

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### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, '88. The anti-Cleveland element in the democratic party is growing and secretly organizing in quite a number of states; if politicians from those states who visit this city from time to time, may be believed. That the feeling is encouraged by quite a number of prominent democrats in congress is a fact well known. It is said here that an organized open opposition to the re-nomination of Cleveland is shortly to be started in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and possibly others.

It is also said that Samuel J. Randall will head the fight against Cleveland. All of this may or may not be true, but that there is a strong democratic feeling for Governor Hill more or less openly expressed among prominent members of the party, is a fact that cannot be gained.

The fall season in swell society is in full blast. Last Wednesday evening the charity ball, so called because they never have anything left for charity after paying the ridiculously large expenses that are annually incurred to make this ball the event of the season each year, was given. It is hoped that the patrons will not have to put their hands in their pockets to make up a large deficiency as they did on one of the former occasions. On next Wednesday evening the Chinese Minister will give a grand ball to celebrate the Chinese New Year. The upper ten are engaged in a wild scramble to secure invitations to this ball, which rumor says it is to be very select.

Senator Frye says, the exemption of imported liquors from the operation of state laws relating to the sale of distilled and fermented liquors is interfering with the temperance movement in Maine.

Cleveland is making quite a record as a pardoner of criminals.

The delegation here from Dakota have been making strenuous efforts this week to convince the House Committee on territories that Dakota has every right to be admitted to the sisterhood of states.

Hon. Frank Lawler, the hoodlum member from Chicago, has introduced a bill to remove the tax from eleonary, which, he says, he intends to see passed this session.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has unanimously approved Senator Manderson's "Grand Army" Pension bill. This bill is practically the same as the Dependent Pension bill which was vetoed by Cleveland last year, and there is but little doubt that it will be passed again by this congress. Some Grand Army men believe that Cleveland will sign it this time.

Democratic representatives from half a dozen tobacco growing states have made a combined for the purpose of taking the official seal of Statisticians of the Department of Agriculture on account of alleged defects in his estimate of the crops of tobacco of last summer. They have petitioned the President for Dodge's removal, which it is thought they will get. He has occupied his present position for the past twenty-two years.

Cleveland, in his haste to get solid with the catholic voters, through his present to the Pope, seems to have forgotten the fact that there was a losing as well as a winning side to the game. He knows now however, and he will know still more when he hears from the rest of the protestant brethren in the back counties. Cleveland's luck, which has heretofore taken the place of brains, seems to be deserting him.

That "Republicans are ungrateful" was never more strikingly shown than in the case of the survivors of Lieut. Greeley's expedition to Lady Franklin Bay. They have not to this day, received from the government their regular allowance for fuel and quarters. Congress has not yet found time to render justice to these men, although fourteen of the nineteen persons named in the bill before it are now dead.

### Who is Your Best Friend?

Your stomach, of course. Who? Because it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink, wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right, if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

In his Philadelphia speech Congress-

### The American Agriculturist

For February, 1888, appears in a entirely new dress and form, the long existing three columns per page having been superseded by two columns of new, clear, and large type. This is a decided improvement which makes the periodical equal in appearance, as it always has been in contents, to our leading magazines. The great feature of this number is the articles from all (with but one or two exceptions) of the editors and prominent contributors who for the last thirty years have kept the *American Agriculturist* in the front rank of agricultural journalism. The list is headed by A. B. Allen, its venerable founder. In all fifty-five writers contribute to the various departments of this number. The boys' and girls' columns and the household department, are, as usual, overflowing with interesting and entertaining matter, and in the humber columns frauds and swindles are fearlessly exposed. Price \$1.50 per year; Single number 15 cents. Address *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

### The Art Amateur

For February gives a delightful colored portrait study of a little girl, by Ellen Welby; decorations for a plate (the French roses); a lamp (sunflowers) and a fish-plate; a striking study of orchids, by Victor Dangon; numerous models for wood-carving, embroidery designs for a cushion and a chalice veil, and a page of monograms in Q. Articles of special practical interest are those on animal painting (dogs), still life painting (fish), painting in water-colors, wood-carving and church embroidery. Mrs. Wheeler tells how one can become an artist with the needle. Mr. Shugio discourses on Japanese sword-guards; Theodore Child and "Greta" gossip about art in Paris and Boston, and "Montezuma's" Note Book is filled, as usual, with piquant paragraphs. An article on beads is profusely illustrated, as is the one on dogs. The Moran and Buhot etching exhibitions are reviewed, and all the minor departments of this excellent magazine are ably sustained. Price, 35 cents. Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

The will of the late Michael Engelmann, of Manitowish, leaves to Mrs. Engelman \$100,000; to his daughter Fannie, \$50,000; and \$25,000 to each of the other five daughters; \$10,000 to each of his sisters, and Mrs. Albert Friends, of Milwaukee, and six children; \$5,000 to the Unitarian Church of Manitowish; \$5,000 to the Jewish orphan asylum at Cleveland; \$5,000 to assist in founding a hospital at Manitowish; \$1,000 to beautify Oak Grove cemetery at Manitowish; \$5,000 to his son Julius in addition to a \$30,000 brick block to be held in trust for the benefit of the widow and surviving children when the youngest child is of age in 1892. The will requests that the business of the Manitowish Salt and Lumber Company shall continue for ten years.

The logging railroad of David Ward, the pine king of Michigan, is now building. It will run from Frederic, on the Michigan Central, to Alba, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana. Thirteen miles are graded. The right of way is being lumbered, and from two to three million feet will be cut from it. The logs will be put into the Manistee. The road will penetrate Mr. Ward's great tract of cork pine and enable him to bring it by rail to the Bay City market. The Ward railroad, connecting the two greasy states that run to Mackinaw, will give Bay City a short cut to Petoskey and the summer resorts for which the west side of the state is famed. The Michigan Central will doubtless acquire possession of the Ward railroad and in time operate it as a branch.—*Bay City Tribune*.

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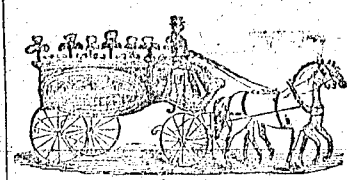
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Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

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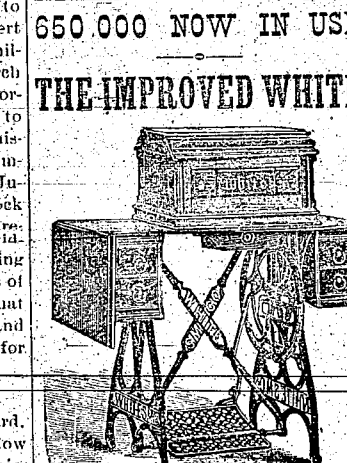
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### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made for more than thirty days in the payment of interest due on a mortgage dated Oct. 12th, 1886, made by William A. Reed and wife to William H. McGraw, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, on the 14th day of April, 1887, in favor of McGraw, on page 307, for which default the said William H. McGraw, by virtue of the right given him by the said mortgage, has caused a notice of sale to be published in the highest bidder, the proceeds to be applied to the interest due, and the balance of the principal and interest to be paid to the mortgagee. Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of March 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be sold at the Court House in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law. Said premises being situated in the township of Crawford, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, known and described as the north east quarter of section thirteen (13) in township twenty-five (25) north of range thirty (30) west.  
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Wm. S. Thomas, WILLIAM H. MCGRAW, Auctioneer, Mortgagee.

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